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EXAMINER
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DESIR, PIERRE LOUIS

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2617

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.



**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 17, 21, and 32 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-6, 9, 11-12, 14-15, 17-21, 24, 26-27, 29-30, 32, 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Everett et al. (Everett) Pub. No. US 20050123147, in view of Marlow, Pub. No. US 20040151327, Brice et al. (Brice) Pub. No. US 20040234081, and Reynolds, Pub. No. US 20020059368.

Regarding claims 1, Everett discloses a connecting device (see fig. 1) comprising: a first power plug for connecting to a power output port of a vehicle (i.e., power block portion 1) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11); a second power plug for connecting to a power input port on an electronic device (i.e., docking plug 6) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 6); at least one signal plug for connecting to at least one signal output port of the electronic device (i.e., docking plug 6 connects to an electronic device) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11), wherein audio signals are received by the connecting device through the at least one signal plug (i.e., docking plug 6 connects to an electronic device and allows unattenuated audio signals to pass) (see fig. 1, page

1, paragraph 11, and page 3, claim 11); and a wireless transmitter for wirelessly transmitting the audio signals to a receiver in the vehicle (i.e., transmitter) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11, and page 3, claim 11). Everett also discloses a connecting device wherein the receiver (as related to claim 33) is a digital radio coupled to the vehicle (i.e., FM radio) (see abstract).

Although Everett discloses a device for connecting a personal audio player to a vehicle equipped with a FM radio, Everett's provisional application No. 6052720221 does not specifically disclose a device comprising a wireless transmitter for wirelessly transmitting visual signals that are received by a connecting device, wherein the visual signals include video; a multiplexer for multiplexing the audio and the visual signals; and a modulator for modulating the multiplexed visual and audio signals onto a predetermined frequency for wireless transmission at the predetermined frequency.

However, Marlow discloses a device wherein the audio channels of an MP3 player are connected (channeled) to the car stereo system, allowing audio from the MP3 player to be played through the car stereo. Data is retrieved from the MP3 player, including track, time, title, and song information, formatted, and transmitted to the car stereo for display by the car stereo using a transmitter (see paragraphs 77 and 107). Marlow further discloses that formatted information could include information relating to a CD or MP3 track being played, channel, song, and artist information from a satellite receiver or DAB receiver, or video information from one or more external devices connected to the present invention. The information can be presented as one or more menus, textual, or graphical prompts for display on an LCD display of the radio, allowing interaction with the user at the radio (see paragraph 11).

Brice discloses an automobile audio system having a transmitter that is configured for installation within an automobile and adapted to wirelessly transmit modulated carrier data so that the modulated carrier data is receivable within the automobile. The modulated carrier data is associated with at least two audio signals which are used to generate the modulated carrier data. Brice also discloses a transmitter that is configured to receive and multiplex left and right channels of a stereo audio signal into a multiplexed signal. This multiplexed signal is then used by transmitter 70 to generate and wirelessly transmit a modulated carrier signal within the automobile so that it may be received and processed by receiver 72. Brice also discloses that automobile 12 may also be provided with a video player, such as a digital video disc (DVD) player or videocassette (VCP) player 16e, and an accompanying video monitor 28, which provides video output (see abstract, paragraphs 17, and 40).

Reynolds discloses a device wherein audio and video signals are multiplexed into a composite data stream, which is then encoded and compressed for transmission. The encoded composite (audio/video) data stream is digitally filtered and applied as a modulated baseband signal to a transmitter, the output of which is coupled to an antenna for RF transmission to the remote unit (see paragraphs 8 and 34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure the proper transmission of the signals and to enhance the quality of the received output.

Regarding claim 2, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claim 1 rejection) wherein power from the vehicle is supplied to the power input port of the electronic device via the first

power plug and the second power plug (i.e., filtered DC current pass from the vehicle to any device connected to docking plug 6) (see fig. 1, page 1, and paragraph 11).

Regarding claims 3 and 18, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) wherein the electronic device is an MP3 Player (see page 1, paragraph 11).

Regarding claims 4 and 19, Everett in combination with Marlow discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) wherein the visual signals and the audio signals are stored on a digital video disc, a video compact disc, or a computer file (i.e., audio/video player) (see page 2, paragraph 16). Also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to unhesitatingly conceptualize that data such as track, title and song information may be stored on the personal audio player (also refer to Marlow paragraphs 11 and 77).

Regarding claims 5 and 20, Everett discloses a connecting device as described above (see claims 1 and 17 rejections).

Although Everett and Marlow disclose a connecting device as described, Everett does not specifically disclose a connecting device wherein the visual signals are synchronized with at least one of the audio signals and visual signals.

However, Marlow discloses a device wherein the visual signals are synchronized with the audio signals (see paragraph 77).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at a device wherein the wireless transmitter, as described, could transmit both audio and visual signals (as related to track, time,

title, and song information) to be played and displayed. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system wherein information produced by an audio player can be quickly and conveniently viewed by a driver by merely viewing the display of the car stereo (see paragraph 77).

Regarding claims 6 and 21, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) further comprising a frequency selector (or a means) for selecting the predetermined frequency (i.e., frequency selection block 16) (see page 2, paragraph 14).

Although Everett discloses a device as described, Everett does not specifically disclose a device wherein visual signal are wireless transmitted.

However, Marlow discloses a device comprising transmission of visual signals (see paragraph 77).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at a device wherein the wireless transmitter, as described, could transmit both audio and visual signals (as related to track, time, title, and song information) to be played and displayed. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system wherein information produced by an audio player can be quickly and conveniently viewed by a driver by merely viewing the display of the car stereo (see paragraph 77).

Regarding claims 9 and 24, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) wherein the selected frequency ranges from about 88 MHz to about 225 MHz (i.e., the receive port transmits a signal to a FM Transmitter 3 which uses the audio signal to modulate

the frequency of the transmitter to a frequency on the FM broadcast band) (see page 1, paragraph 12 and page 2, paragraph 14).

Regarding claims 11 and 26, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) wherein the receiver is a display unit coupled (or installed) to an antenna of the vehicle (i.e., Everett discloses a vehicle equipped with FM radio, which is inherently coupled to an antenna of the vehicle, and LED 51-58, which display the frequency channel chosen by the user) (see abstract, and page 2, paragraphs 14-15).

Although Everett discloses a device as described, one might argue that Everett does not specifically disclose a device wherein the receiver is a display unit.

However, Marlow discloses a device wherein the receiver is a display unit (see paragraph 77).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system wherein information produced by an audio player can be quickly and conveniently viewed by a driver by merely viewing the display of the car stereo (see paragraph 77).

Regarding claims 12 and 27, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) wherein the receiver includes a display for displaying visual information (i.e., LED 51-58 indicate which frequency channel is chosen by a user) (see page 2, paragraph 14).

Although Everett discloses a device as described above, one might argue that Everett does not specifically disclose a device wherein the receiver includes a display for displaying visual information derived from the visual signals transmitted by the wireless transmitter.



However, Marlow discloses a device wherein the receiver includes a display for displaying visual information (see paragraph 77).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system wherein information produced by an audio player can be quickly and conveniently viewed by a driver by merely viewing the display of the car stereo (see paragraph 77).

Regarding claims 15 and 30, Everett discloses a connecting device (see claims 1 and 17 rejections) wherein the wireless transmitter includes a digital broadcast transmitter (i.e., FM transmitter) (see figs. 1-2, and paragraphs 2, and 11-12).

Regarding claim 17, Everett discloses a connecting device comprising: a means for connecting to a power supply of a vehicle (i.e., power block portion 1) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11); a first means for connecting to an electronic device, whereby power is supplied from the power supply to the electronic device (i.e., docking plug 6) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 6); a second means for connecting to the electronic device (i.e., docking plug 6 connects to an electronic device) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11), whereby audio signals from the electronic device are received by the connecting device plug (i.e., docking plug 6 connects to an electronic device and allows unattenuated audio to pass) (see fig. 1, page 1, paragraph 11, and page 3, claim 11); and a transmission means for wirelessly transmitting the audio signals to a receiver in the vehicle (i.e., transmitter) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11, and page 3, claim 11).

Although Everett discloses a method as described above, Everett's provisional application No. 6052720221 does not specifically a method wherein wirelessly transmitted visual signals are received by a connecting device, wherein the visual signals include video, and comprising means for multiplexing the visual signals and the audio signals, and means for modulating the multiplexed visual signals and audio signals onto a predetermined frequency for wireless transmission at the predetermined frequency.

However, Marlow discloses a method wherein the audio channels of an MP3 player are connected (channeled) to the car stereo system, allowing audio from the MP3 player to be played through the car stereo. Data is retrieved from the MP3 player, including track, time, title, and song information, formatted, and transmitted to the car stereo for display by the car stereo using a transmitter (see paragraphs 11, 77, and 107). Marlow further discloses that formatted information could include information relating to a CD or MP3 track being played, channel, song, and artist information from a satellite receiver or DAB receiver, or **video information** from one or more external devices connected to the present invention. The information can be presented as one or more menus, textual, or graphical prompts for display on an LCD display of the radio, allowing interaction with the user at the radio (see paragraph 11).

Brice discloses an automobile audio system having a transmitter that is configured for installation within an automobile and adapted to wirelessly transmit modulated carrier data so that the modulated carrier data is receivable within the automobile. The modulated carrier data is associated with at least two audio signals which are used to generate the modulated carrier data. Brice also discloses a transmitter that is configured to receive and multiplex left and right channels of a stereo audio signal into a multiplexed signal. This multiplexed signal is then used

by transmitter 70 to generate and wirelessly transmit a modulated carrier signal within the automobile so that it may be received and processed by receiver 72. Brice also discloses that automobile 12 may also be provided with a video player, such as a digital video disc (DVD) player or videocassette (VCP) player 16e, and an accompanying video monitor 28, which provides video output (see abstract, paragraphs 17, and 40).

Reynolds discloses a device wherein audio and video signals are multiplexed into a composite data stream, which is then encoded and compressed for transmission. The encoded composite (audio/video) data stream is digitally filtered and applied as a modulated baseband signal to a transmitter, the output of which is coupled to an antenna for RF transmission to the remote unit (see paragraphs 8 and 34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure the proper transmission of the signals and to enhance the quality of the received output.

Regarding claim 32, Everett discloses a wireless transmitter for use in a vehicle (see fig. 1 and abstract), comprising: a connector for connecting to an output port of an electronic device (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11), wherein the wireless transmitter receives audio signals through the connector vehicle (i.e., transmitter) (see fig. 1, and page 1, paragraph 11, and page 3, claim 11); and a digital broadcast transmitter for wirelessly transmitting the audio signals to a receiver in the vehicle (i.e., FM transmitter) (see figs. 1-2, and page 1, paragraphs 11-12).

Although Everett discloses a wireless transmitter as described, Everett does not specifically disclose a transmitter for wirelessly transmitting visual signals, wherein the visual

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signals include video, and comprising a multiplexer for multiplexing the audio signals and the visual signals; and a modulator for modulating the multiplexed visual signals and audio signals onto a predetermined frequency for wireless transmission at the predetermined frequency.

However, Marlow discloses a transmitter wherein the audio channels of an MP3 player are connected (channeled) to the car stereo system, allowing audio from the MP3 player to be played through the car stereo. Data is retrieved from the MP3 player, including track, time, title, and song information, formatted, and transmitted to the car stereo for display by the car stereo using a transmitter (see paragraphs 11, 77, and 107). Marlow further discloses that formatted information could include information relating to a CD or MP3 track being played, channel, song, and artist information from a satellite receiver or DAB receiver, or **video information** from one or more external devices connected to the present invention. The information can be presented as one or more menus, textual, or graphical prompts for display on an LCD display of the radio, allowing interaction with the user at the radio (see paragraph 11).

Brice discloses an automobile audio system having a transmitter that is configured for installation within an automobile and adapted to wirelessly transmit modulated carrier data so that the modulated carrier data is receivable within the automobile. The modulated carrier data is associated with at least two audio signals which are used to generate the modulated carrier data. Brice also discloses a transmitter that is configured to receive and multiplex left and right channels of a stereo audio signal into a multiplexed signal. This multiplexed signal is then used by transmitter 70 to generate and wirelessly transmit a modulated carrier signal within the automobile so that it may be received and processed by receiver 72. Brice also discloses that automobile 12 may also be provided with a video player, such as a digital video disc (DVD)

player or videocassette (VCP) player 16e, and an accompanying video monitor 28, which provides video output (see abstract, paragraphs 17, and 40).

Reynolds discloses a device wherein audio and video signals are multiplexed into a composite data stream, which is then encoded and compressed for transmission. The encoded composite (audio/video) data stream is digitally filtered and applied as a modulated baseband signal to a transmitter, the output of which is coupled to an antenna for RF transmission to the remote unit (see paragraphs 8 and 34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the references as described above to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure the proper transmission of the signals and to enhance the quality of the received output.

Regarding claim 34, Everett discloses a device (see claim 1) wherein the wireless transmitter is a FM transmitter.

### ***Conclusion***

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period


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will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pierre-Louis Desir whose telephone number is (571) 272-7799. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00AM- 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

  
Pierre-Louis Desir  
04/01/2007

  
JOSEPH FEILD  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER